augmentation to the President's salary, of three or four millions of francs per annum.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers is announced to proceed to Rome, invested with the functions of commander-inchief of the army and political agent. General Rostolan and M. de Correlles are to return forthwith.

M. Arthur de Gobmeau, chef de cabinet of M. de Tocqueville, has been appointed Secretary of Legation.

The religious order of the Dominicans has been officially re-installed in Paris.

Klapka has been in Paris during the week.

The municipal council of Auxerre having been dissolved by the Prefect, a new election took place on the 5th. Twenty-four pure republicans were elected and not one legitimist.

able us to do good, and the time will come for the legal revision of these imperfections."

At a ministerial council, held on the 7th instant, the majority voted in favor of M. Pranger, as new Minister of Police, rejecting the nomination of M. de Persigny. It is thought, should the latter be finally rejected by the cabinet, that the President, with whom he is a favorite, will have him made Prefect of the Seine.

M. Rodat has presented a proposition to the Assembly for the immediate re-establishment of the tax on newspapers and periodicals.

A proposition has been made by M. Desmouseaux de Givre, to the effect that the Assembly should not attend any public ceremonies in a body, or even send deputations.

tions by officers in the army are referred to the same source.

A coolness exists between the Bourbon and Orleans supporters; and the question has been discussed by the former as to whether they should vote in favor of any measure contributing directly or indirectly to an Orleans restoration, as in the case of the dowry of the Duchess. The legitimists have decided in future not to co-operate with the younger branches.

A new club of the personal adherents to the cause and family of Napoleon has been projected. A meeting held at the Prince de la Moskowa's residence was largely attended, and amongst those present were several of the Orleans and Bourbon adherents.

The President held a weekly reception on the 1st inst. at which Jerome Bonaparte attended. The quarrels between the President and Napoleon Bonaparte, as well as other members of the family, are all in a train of adjustment.

The policy ascribed personally to the President on the Rocard in Rocar

ment.

The policy ascribed personally to the President, on the Russian and Tukish question, is very gratifying. He has boldly declared that France must assume a decided tone, worthy of her dignity and character. His ministers are not so strong in their opinions on the matter. It is reported that one of the first acts of the new ministry will be to bring forward a measure demanding an augmentation to the President's salary, of three or four General Baraguay d'Hilliere is

RS. BLAKE'S Private Dancing and Walthing Academy, Apollo Hall, has been thoroughly and tastefully refitted and is now open for the reception of scholars. Days of taition Tuesdays and Fridays. Private lessons from 10 to 40 clock. Evenin class for gentlemen at 8 o'clock.

Refers to the Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston, Secretary of the Navy Washington; Col. Bliss, United States army, Washington; Archive Refers to the Hon. Wm. Rallard Preston, Secretary of the Navy, Washington; Ook. Bliss, United. States army, Washington; Archivald Campbell, esqs, War Department, Washington; Randall Hager, esq., Treasury Department, Washington; Hon. J. C. Carler, leorgetown; Mrs. Burr, Washington, in whose seminary Mrs. Blake ass the honor of Gaching.

Dancing Academy.

M. F. R. LABRE has the honor to announce to the citizens M. Washington and Georgetows, that his dancing school will open on Tuesday, 13th of November, at his residence, on Pennsyl nia avenue, opposite Willard's Hotel.

Days of tution: Washington—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and flat days: Georgetown—Mondays and Fridays. lays: Georgetown—Mondays and Fridays.

P. S.—Mr. L. will commence in Georgetown on Monday, 96th
November, at Temperance Hall, on Bridge street.

Nov. 30—dtr

THOMAS T. TWITTY.

(Late of Warrenton, North Carolina.)
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 25 Gravier street, N. O. REFERENCES.—Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Hon. A. W. Vensbie. Nov. 23—2m

WILLARD'S HOTEL.—Since the close of the last business senson this Hotel has undergone an entire renovation by paper. In page 18 of the confort and convenience of its guests. With personal attention to business, and with the aid of capable sensitants, I trust the Hotel will merit a share of the coming winter business.

Nov 10—39w

THE UNION.

THE CANON.

THE CA

seen." and in relation to this great measure, whose influence and whose benefits will be co-extensive with the Union, cannot be tolerated, and we trust will not be seen.

Elevating ourselves above the prejudices of party, the passions of persons, the jealousies of sections, let us proceed to the execution of this work with the singleness of purpose which distinguishes true patriotism. Let us exhibit to the world a people united and busy in securing the foundations of unprecedented grandeur, and conscious of a destiny which it is vain to oppose, and which is every day more and more unfolding itself to the amazement of contemporary nations. It needs but the fiat of the people, and the application of the means and authority of their government, to consummate the master-piece of a powerful and patriotic nation. For such, saving the constitution, would it truly be. No nation has ever executed a work of superior importance to the interests of the human race. The Appian Way, the Reginal Viarum of the Romans, though lasting eight centuries, and exhausting at one time the Roman treasury, and on which five days were consumed in travelling from Rome to Capua, bears no comparison with it. That pointed to Asia Minor, which Rome absorbed. This to Asia itself, and to the Indies, looking to the commerce of three-fourths of the population of the world, and passing through the heart of a continent. The temples of the ancient cities, the pyramids of Egypt, the wall of China, the great road of the Incas, are insignificant monuments of pride and power, as compared with the importance of the great Continental Railroad of North America. The mind of son cannot conceive all its vast and unlimited cohecutes of the lines, are insignificant monuments of pride and agreement and authority with the Indian tribes and our of the see would gradually fall from the hands of England; the question of a northwest passage would cease to yex the world has a smatter of mere curiosity, long and dangerous voyages around the capes would be lessened; we sh

would advance it power, we all and all and durability.

What, then, remains for us but to urge the co-operation of the friends of the measure everywhere in concentrating upon the Congress of the United States, in all its indisputable majesty and strength, the WILLOTTRE PROPES!

And let those people, as they value the importance of preserving the unity of the republic, as they love their friends who are settling upon the shores of the Pacific, as they desire to maintain the dignity and authority of their government, and as they are faithful to the mission of their country in advancing the cause of civilization and humanity, demand of their representatives in Congress, without confusion, hesitation, or disguiss, immediate action—action decisive, liberal, and effectual—action that will almit of no doubt, ambiguity, or dawback in reference to the construction of this railroad it as "early a period" as is "consistent with the energy and power" of the nation. An intelligent people need not instruction in the forms of bringing their will to the knowl-

Cigark, Cigars. Cigars I—Just received, direct from Havana Cigars, of the subscriber's own importation, of the following justly celebrated brands:

10,000 Werna cigars
15,000 Fortuna
5,000 Superior regalia
90,000 Rendon principe
10,000 La Santiago
Also, in store, 600,000 cigars, of various brands.
All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
The undersigned would take this occasion to say that, having long experience in the above business, the public may confident expect a genuine Havana.
No. 6, east of National Hotel.

UNION INTELLIGENCE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, Penn. avenue, south side, between Pth and loth streets—E. A. PHILLLIPS, proprietor.—Families, hotels, and individuals, by applying at this office, can be supplied with honest and obliging servants, waiters, valets, &c. Good situations always on hand for those only who are recommended for honests, canacity.

Rev. Geo. W. Samson, Rev. J. C. Smith, Rev. G. M. Butter, W. W. Seaton, esq. Rolt. P. Andersoni, esq. C. B. Cluskey, esq. Nov. 24—codlmif Very Rev. Wm. Matthews, Rev. J. R. Eckard, Messrs. E. C. & G. P. Dyer, Dr. A. M. Hoffar, Wm. H. Campbell, esq. Z. D. Gilman, esq.

WHAT time establishes and consecrates: what execution Witar's Balasm of Wita Cherry.

Witar in establishes and consercates; what experience adop and confirms; what all men in all places unite in saying is goo and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity of this sort faxe in a ciety its roots so deep and so strong that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past in overcome the prejudices of all respectable men, and the article in taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of it age; and when resorted to in season, eradientes the disease for which

Dr. S. W. Fowle, 128 Washington street, has an article entitled a above, which we believe is the best preparation hitherto discovered its cure of colds and other consumptive complaints. Havin, effects in removing colds and other complaints incident to this season of the year.

For sale by Nov. 25—6

TO THE Lovers of the best Havana Cigars.—T. BAS-TIANELLI & Co., under Brown's Hotel, have received on con-signment, directly from. Havana, 50,000 cigars, of the most select brands, manufactured in Cabs. Amongst them we have only 10,000 of the celebrated Fanny Essaler brand. They are to be sold in borse or bundles, for cash only. We carnestly request good judges of real fine cigars to try them, as nothing has been imported for a long time small to them.

Oct 9-soif

POR RENT.—A two-story brick house, with an attic and back building, containing ten rooms, with kitchen, and garret, and cellar—is well arranged, and has pantries, closets, &c., and a pump in the yard. It was occupied by Wm. S. Miller, member of gress from New York, but recently occupied by the Austrian minister. It is very pleasantly located on G street, near 16th, and near the State Department, in full view of the President's House.

PARLORS FOR RENT.—Newly and neath furnished, on New York avenue, near 15th street, very pleasantly located in full view of the President's House and grounds. Inquire on the premises. Nov. 9.—Blawif

D. A. GARDNER. BERBE'S New York Hats.--This day received a furth supply of hats from W. H. Beebe & Co., New York City.

STEVENS'S,

Great Bat and Gentleman's Outfitting Establishment,
No. 18 From's Hotel. CITY OF WASHINGTON

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1849.

Arrivals of Members of Congress. In addition to those heretofore announced, the follow ing named have arrived in our city: * AMA

Hon. Millard Fillmore, Vice President United States Senators.—Messrs. Lewis Cass and Alpheus Felch, of Michigan.

Michigan.

Representatives.—Messrs. H. Cobb and T. C. Hackett, of Georgia; J. M. Anderson and G. W. Jones, of Tennessee; E. D. Potter, N. Evans, D. T. Disney, and A. E. Wood, of Ohio; C. M. Conrad, of Louisana; S. Calvin, of Pennsylvania; K. S. Bingham, of Michigan; D. S. Kaufinan, of Texas; E. Risley and D. A. Bokee, of New York; W. A. Gorman, J. L. Robinson, and A. J. Harlan, of Indiana; E. Gerry and C. Stetson, of Maine.

the general policy pursued by the democratic party with regard to expenditures.

And the democratic party has pursued this policy of low expenditures and light taxes, because democrats are aware that all taxation tends to weaken the people, and to deprive them of the power and energy to resist the encroachments and usurpation of government. They know that government possesses a principle which attracts and aggregates power around itself, as large masses of matter. by the principle of gravitation, attract smaller ones. In short, democrats are ever conscious of the truth of the maxim, that "power is always stealing from the MANY to the PEW;" in other words, that government is constantly usurping control over the people.

But as the political theories of federalism are the ver

opposite of those of democracy, that party of course pursues a different and opposite policy in the administration of the government. The federalists, having no confidence in the capacity of the people for self-government, and holding that the few should govern the many, believe that government should always control the people; and hence the policy of that party conforms to the the-ories which it professes. It is in favor of a strong gov-ernment that can maintain "law and order," with fire and sword if necessary, as England maintains it in Ireland, or Austria in Hungary. It is in favor of national debts and heavy taxes, because those embarrass and weaken the people, and deprive them of the power of resisting the government in its encroachments and usurpa-tions upon the people's rights. Hence federalists—or modern whigs, who are the same thing-favor extrava-gance and profligacy in the expenditures of the public

That such has been the practice of the federal part from the foundation of the government to the present time, the journals of Congress will conclusively prove They will show that the great body of the federalists in Congress have always voted for all sorts of extravagant appropriations, for all sorts of claims against the government, whether founded in justice or not, and against all the effects of their correspondent whose letters are thus so bitterly controlled the effects of their correspondent whose letters are thus so bitterly controlled the effects of their correspondent whose letters are thus so bitterly controlled the effects of their correspondent whose letters are thus so bitterly controlled the effects of their correspondent whose letters are thus so bitterly controlled the effects of their correspondent whose letters are thus so bitterly controlled the effects of their correspondent whose letters are thus so bitterly controlled the effects of their correspondent whose letters are thus so bitterly controlled the effects of the effects

ment in all the departments of the public service, where
it can be safely made? Or will they still continue to
recommend profuse appropriations for internal improvements, for the army and navy, and for every other branch
of the public service? And will they resort to increased
taxation and to additional loans? If the intimations already given out by the press of that party are to be relied
upon, we are to have no retrenchment in the public expenditures, leaving the alleged deficit to be supplied by
additional taxes and perhaps more loans. dditional taxes and perhaps more loans. If this shall be the policy which the cabinet will re-

commend, let the people demand retrenchment and economy. Let the money be saved by forbearing to recommend and make unnecessary appropriations. Let retrenchment take place in all the departments of the public service in which it can be safely done. Let the army be reduced. Let the navy be reformed. Let Congress dismiss all supernumerary officers connected with the government, and send out fewer ships to sea. Let retrenchment take place in the departments. Let all unnecessary officers be dismissed. Let the Department of the Interior, which the whole country now sees is not only unnecessary, but a dangerous excreacence upon our system, be abolished. Let these reforms be made, and there will be no need of adding to the burden of taxes which the people now bear, nor of borowing money and thus increasing the national debt, which the people will ultimately have to now. This is the actions the former of the same of the proper our superior of the same properties of the continuer of the North American, in Philadelphia, and the Concier and Enquirer in this city. We were informed to the Concier and Enquirer in this city. We were informed the columns of the North American, in Philadelphia, and the Concier and Enquirer in this city. We were informed to the Concier and Enquirer and the content of the North American, in Philadelphia, and the columns of the North American, in Philadelphia, and the Concier and Enquirer in this city. We were informed to the North American, in Philadelphia, and the columns of the North American, in Philadelphia, and the columns of the North American, in Philadelphia, and the columns of the North American, in Philadelphia, and the columns of the North American, in Philadelphia, and the columns of the North American, in Philadelphia, and the columns of the North American, in Philadelphia, and the columns of the North American, the public will be columns of the North American, the public will be columns of the North American, the public was employed to operate and the columns of the North American,

They discuss the whole subject of an oceanic canal across

taining an assault upon Mr. Clayton and his confidential letter-writers and his confidential presses in New York and Philadelphia. The Herald regards the publication of such an article as the harbinger of better days. Ac-cording to the vision of its editor, the revelation of the minor organ indicates that light is at length breaking in upon the benighted inmate of the White House, because it reveals to him the corrupt practices of the corrupt men who now surround him. But we cannot participate in this belief. If General Taylor has not long ago perceived of Pennsylvania; K. S. Bingham, of Michigan; D. S. Kauffman, of Texas; E. Risley and D. A. Bokee, of New York; W. A. Gorman, J. L. Robinson, and A. J. Harlan, of Induana; E. Gerry and C. Stetson, of Maine.

Pederal policy.—The people demand retreschment and economy.

The great cardinal principle of democracy is, that the people shall control the government. The great cardinal principle of federalism is just the reverse—namely, that the government shall control the people.

Upon these two opposite axioms of politics the two parties have acted from the foundation of the government of which he has been elevated from the foundation of the government of which he has been elevated. parties have acted from the foundation of the government to the present time. The policy of the democratic party has constantly favored economy and retrenchment in the expenditure of the public money. Every intelligent democrat knows that all revenues and taxes, of whatsoever nature they may be—whether collected in the form of duties upon foreign goods imported into the country, or levied directly upon property, real and personal—come out of the pockets of the people. It is labor which earns and produces atl. It is the toil and the sweat of the working millions which supply everything of intrinsic value possessed by civilized communities, or consumed in civilized life. It is labor which subdues the forest, cultivates the field, builds cities, constructs public energy and by his authority, and in his preserved. parties have acted from the foundation of the govern- for the high station to which he has been elevated forest, cultivates the field, builds cities, constructs public ence, and by his authority, and in his name; and the const works, and manufactures all fabrics and articles that tution compels him to be liable for their sets. This re minister to the comfort or luxury of civilized man; and sponsibility cannot be avoided nor evaded, nor throw it is labor which supplies the sources of revenue to the government, as well as income to the capitalist. Conscious, therefore, that all taxes imposed by the government fall ultimately upon the man of toil, the democratic party have always sought to make them as light as pos- source are entitled to receive. The very article to which sible, consistently with the supreme interests of society, that they may be but little felt by the laboring classes, by Taylor. One of the editors of the Republic may enjoy whom they must finally be borne. Hence it has always contended for economy in public expenditure; and it has not contended for economy in theory only. The journals of Congress will abundantly prove, that the great majority of democratic members have always advocated and voted for low expenditures and light taxation. Great emergencies like war, or the necessary acquisition of contiguous foreign territory, have alone caused exceptions to tiguous foreign territory, have alone caused exceptions to acts according to this influence. Its onslaught on Mr Clayton does not therefore prove that light is breaking upon the White House, but it would prove that the Secretary of State is not on the most cordial terms with th Secretaries of the Interior and of the Treasury; or would the Republic have ventured to direct its flings and inneendoes at the right-hand-man of the Secretary of State?

The New York Herald and the Cabinet As

The New York Herald republishes the article from the

Republic, to which we alluded a few days since, as con

We annex an extract from the Herald's article. It joins with the "Republic" in its allusions to Mr. Clayton. We would call especial attention to that portion of it which treats of the Brega letters. The Herald positively denies Mr. Brega's charge that those letters were altered; and it promises to republish them, with the necessary affidavits that they are correctly printed from the manuscripts. It does more: the editor pledges himself to lay the manuscripts themselves before Congress, with a view to a full investigation of the subject. We pass no opinion upon this course of proceeding; but the public will regard it as some retribution upon the policy which the Secretario have adopted. They have not hesitated to collect around the government a mercenary pack of anonymous scribbler and sycophants who are paid from the public treasury, who combine with their official functions the vocation of defaming the democratic party and its members, and who hymn through the whig press the praises of their patrons These men have been collected from the sewers of faction. Bound by no moral restraints, they delight in defamation, and live by falsehood. Hiding themselve under fictitious signatures, they are ever ready for the filthiest work which offers to their hand. A corps of the men has been collected in Washington and quartered on the treasury; and every mail bears their slanders to all quarters of the Union. The conduct of the administra-tion in this particular cannot be too severely punished It is at war with decency and morality, and should be held up to public reprobation as a warning to all schem

ing politicians. the efforts of their opponents to reform and retrench the expenditures of the government. They know that this policy of profuse expenditures and high taxation tends to increase the power of the government and weaken the influence of the people; thus carrying out their favorite principle, that the government should control the people, instead of the people controlling the government.

Such being the theories of federalism in regard to government, and such having been the practice of that party in reference to expenditure and taxation, what course can we reasonably expect the administration in power, who represent the federal party, will pursue in reference to the deficit which their organs allege exists in the treasury? Will they recommend and practise economy in the public expenditures? Will they advocate retrenchment in all the departments of the public service, where

private interests in stocks, or in newspapers to which the make loans of money.

"In further corroboration of these significant revelation in the Republic, we need only refer to the pregnant corre

which the people now bear, nor of borowing money and thus increasing the national debt, which the people will ultimately have to pay. This is the policy which should be pursued, and this policy the people, we are confident, will demand.

We have received two letters in MS. addressed by Lieut. Maury (president of the late Memphis Convention) to the delegates of that convention and their constituents. They discuss the whole subject of an oceanic canal across

They discuss the whole subject of an oceanic canal across the isthmus and the railroad to the Pacific. They will appear in our paper in the course of this week.

We shall add more corroborative evidence to there view, and as sixt the Washington Republic in correcting the birst derings of Mr. Clayton, by publishing, is a few days, for whole Brega correspondence, the accuracy of which from the best field to by the affidavits of the most respectable first the will settle Mr. Clayton and his coteris in the position which they ought properly to occupy. But more it as the course of the cou